

The New Trail



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The Passing of the Isms

*By John Macdonald**

Reconstruction is an old story with human beings. Ever since there were men with the intelligence to be dissatisfied with a hard lot and the imagination to picture a better one, there have been plans and projects of reconstruction. The planners fall into fairly distinct classes. There have been those—the escapists we would now call them—whose idea it was to find some quiet, secluded corner of the earth where, in the company of a chosen few like-minded with themselves, they could live out their lives on a new pattern of their own devising. They might succeed for a time, as in the case of some of the early nineteenth century experiments in young America—the Oneida Community, New Harmony, the Franklin Community, and a long list of others down to our own day. But only for a time. Sooner or later, and usually sooner, the world caught up with them and made an end of their new order.

Again, there have been those whose zeal for a better world expressed itself in another way. They set themselves to rebuild the world from the foundations up, for they believed they had the master-plan all ready to put into effect. These are the people whose efforts to blue-print a new world have given us our political ideologies or “isms”. They are the people for whom planning means the working out of a fixed and definite plan in advance, which they want to see imposed on a more or less recalcitrant world. If the plan does not fit, so much the worse for the world—it must be cut to fit the pattern; and they are awaiting the day when they will be in a position to do the cutting. To them a planned society means a regimented society.

We need not concern ourselves with the first group. There will always be the people who seek their little island of blessedness in the midst of the vast, unfriendly human ocean. But the second group, which would seek, not to escape from the world but to regiment it, is more important. It would be a mistake to suppose that it consists exclusively of people who are devotees of a political ideology, communism, fascism, or other. In point of fact, the impulse to regiment society is apt to come from another and rather unexpected quarter: it may come from modern science itself.

The world the scientist is accustomed to is an orderly world and, at his hands, it is becoming more orderly and systematized every day. His business is to understand and control it, and every day he is producing new evidence of his success in that task. The underlying reason for his success is that his world is a world of things, that is, objects he can manipulate just as he wants to. Nothing is more natural than that his outlook on social and political problems should be colored by his experience with his world of things. In other words, nothing is more natural than that his impulse should be to try to impose on the disorderly human world something of the order and system he finds in nature. And that means regimentation.

*Radio talk, CKUA.

That is why we cannot let the scientist have the last word when it comes to planning. The last word must rest with the practical statesman. And yet in modern planning the scientist has a role of the first importance. What is more, we can see signs of a growing realization of that fact. For the first time in history, it would seem, the political planners are turning to the scientists and asking them to get busy. To get busy doing what? They are being asked to organize and present the essential facts in their several fields that are likely to have an important bearing on any planning which may be projected. We are tempted to conclude, simply, that the role of the scientist is that of a fact-finding and fact-preserving individual. That, however, would not do justice to his function. A mere cataloguing of facts would be of little use to anyone. He not only presents his facts but indicates their significance in relation to planning. This means that the scientist is and should be one of the planners but his planning will be limited to his own field. It is somebody else's job to do the necessary co-ordinating among the different fields.

If you recall the talks you have listened to in the series of broadcasts which ends with the present talk (and to which the present talk is an unnecessary appendix), you will observe that the scientific speakers have been doing the kind of thing I have hinted at. They have presented important facts about water supply, chemical industries, coal, soil and mineral resources, preventive medicine, nutrition, community planning, and all with specific reference to a definite region. And they have done this in a way to foreshadow the kind of planning that would be most appropriate to a particular field. It is an encouraging sign that our practical statesmen have been showing signs of genuine concern to get the scientific experts busy in this way and to hear what they have to say. This indispensable preliminary to intelligent planning is, I understand, being provided for in many directions, and let us hope that the healthy outlook implied in that fact will continue to make itself felt. In particular, let us hope that our planners will not, after this good beginning, end by going on their way, serenely ignoring the knowledge that the experts have put at their disposal.

There is yet another feature of the planning we are hearing about today which is in some ways even more interesting. It is thoroughly concrete and practical in its outlook. The planners have come down from the airy and heady heights of theoretical blue-printing to the solid earth of urgent concrete problems. Planning is assuming the form of tackling specific problems. This refreshing tang of concreteness is strongly present, for example, in the Beveridge proposals for Great Britain. It deals with matters of medical care, unemployment insurance, increasing the birth-rate, old-age pensions, and the like. Even getting buried has not been forgotten. The scheme announced the other day by the Canadian Government—the so-called Marsh proposals—is along similar lines. There will no doubt be disagreements concerning the details of the various measures. But the interesting thing is the general agreement on the necessity for measures of some kind to deal effectively with these problems. In our concern with the various proposals themselves, we are apt to overlook this very significant fact of underlying agreement.

Its significance lies in the proof it furnishes of the progress already achieved. Go back to the early days of national health insurance in England and what do you find? When Mr. Lloyd George came forward with his

scheme of 1911, it aroused a furore of opposition. All sorts of objections were hurled against it, chief among them being the objection that it would kill all habits of thrift in the people. The same sort of thing was being said on every hand when the old-age pensions plan was first introduced. Today, no one talks like that about national health insurance, old-age pensions, or any of the measures of social security now being mooted in the democracies. Even the argument that we cannot afford such things (the old resort of the stand-patter), is heard no longer or, if it is, it is not taken very seriously even by those who give voice to it. Something has evidently been happening between then and now and, whatever it has been, it has left people with a quite different outlook on these matters. The measure of the progress made is the fact that, while people used to quarrel about *whether* such things should be done, now they only dispute about *how* they should be done.

I would recommend this new state of things to the consideration of those who are inclined to be pessimistic or cynical on the ground that they have heard that sort of talk before—after the last war—and that the high hopes raised on it went down to disillusion and disappointment. They were promised a land fit for heroes to live in and they were given a land in which only heroes could live. That state of mind is understandable but it is mistaken. There is a big difference between then and now. At that time there was no widespread demand for a new order. Everybody, including the soldiers, longed only for a return to the old way of life that the war had disrupted. Nobody today, neither civilian nor soldier, wants that. It can be stated without exaggeration that our situation today is without parallel in the past. Never before in civilized history has there been such a widespread demand for a new deal and the elimination of certain specific evils from the body politic. That is the only answer one can give to the pessimist, but it ought to be sufficient.

Again, through it all there is a refreshing absence of all concern about the old labels or "isms". This, also, is something new. Only a few years ago, the reaction to proposals now being made about medical care, unemployment, and the like would have been different. "This is socialism," some people would cry. "It is fascism," we would be told by others. "Rank communism," others would howl. Today that sort of thing is much less in evidence. People are asking not whether it is this, that, or the other "ism," but whether it will do the job. The old technique of damning with a label seems to be losing its vogue.

Let us hope it is, for otherwise we shall get bogged down in futile and irrelevant argument. To my mind a very important feature of the philosophy of democracy is the idea that experience alone should decide what things are best done by the state and what things are best left to individuals and private groups. I have every respect, for instance, for the kind of socialist who tells us that medical care should be the business of the state and of no other body because we have enough experience to show that such an arrangement is the only satisfactory one in the end. That is a question of fact and it is possible to discuss it intelligently. I have much less respect for the kind that makes it a matter of abstract principle and says that medical care is the business of the state just because it is medical care and therefore something of the first importance. That is an abstract proposition which does not lend itself to fruitful discussion. It belongs to the "isms."

One wonders whether the new spirit I am talking about is a symptom of a permanent change of attitude and outlook on the part of the people as a whole—a change which we might describe as “the passing of the isms.” There are encouraging signs that it is, so far as our domestic or internal problems are concerned. Time will tell. One goes on to wonder what the chances are of a like change of outlook on international problems and international planning. Will these be approached in the same spirit, a spirit of practical realism set to do the job without regard to abstract theories about the state and its functions, about national sovereignty, imperialism or any other of those ideas which can be so easily used by people of ill-will to sabotage the situation? The prospect here, it must be admitted, is not so bright. Only the other day, the *Chicago Tribune* (for which the outcome of the Battle of Britain must have been sickening disappointment) gave us an ugly reminder that old bogeys may be raised again and that the old “isms”—in this case isolationism which, by all the rules of political logic and common sense is dead and should be buried and forgotten—may return to plague us.

However that may turn out to be, it is encouraging to observe that the right note has been struck in the planning proposals of which we are now hearing. It is the right note because it talks of planning not in terms of high-sounding slogan or theory, but in terms of specific wrongs to be righted, specific problems to be solved. The solution of these problems may or may not involve the remodelling of society as a whole. But if it does, that only means that the new pattern will come in the way it should come: it will emerge naturally out of men's efforts to deal with their actual problems. And he would be a rash man who would try to predict what that new pattern will be like.

Economic Calculations in the Socialist State

By Andrew Stewart

Democratic Socialism is commonly defined in terms of the following general features: a substantial measure of equality of personal incomes, the exercise of choice on the part of individuals as consumers, the exercise of choice in the selection of occupations, state ownership of all material means of production (natural resources and capital goods), and central planning and direction of the use of resources. These five features really fall into two distinct categories. The first three are ends considered desirable in themselves. State ownership and central planning are methods by which the maximum satisfaction of all ends is sought.

Income distribution is a primary factor affecting the economic problem, but the considerations which enter into the determination of income distribution are not economic considerations. In the socialist state it is a function of the state to allocate incomes. In the discussion which follows we will assume that the decisions on this point have been made, and that the arrangements provide for what is considered to be an appropriate distribution. Mal-distribution of income is not a problem.

Individual choice in consumption and employment implies that consumers may spend their incomes according to their preferences, and that

workers may move freely to those employments which seem to them to be most attractive. Before individuals, as consumers and workers, can reach rational decisions there must be a system of prices for goods and for employment, price serving as the indicator of the terms on which alternatives are offered.

In the socialist state, the state is the only seller of goods and services, and consequently there is no principle of selling to which the state would be required to adhere. The only procedure consistent with consumers' choice is to establish uniform prices. Again, the state is the only employer. The only procedure consistent with choice of occupation is to establish uniform prices for different tasks. Where the same price is paid for the same commodity or for the same task, there is no discrimination. Prices, by indicating the term on which alternatives are offered, enable consumers and workers to reach rational decisions as to the preferred alternatives.

In the case of the material means of production the state is both owner and user, and there is therefore no market for these resources. The planning board would have three decisions to make. First, what means of income diversion will be employed to direct resources into the maintenance and creation of capital equipment? The choice between various alternatives, e.g., taxation, borrowing, price mark-up, or deduction from the social dividend, does not raise any important principle. Second, what part of the total income, and therefore how much of the aggregate resources of the community will be used for capital purposes? As there is no market, there is no way by which the state can secure effective expression of the preferences of consumers as between present and future consumption. The

decision on this point is necessarily arbitrary; the total amount set aside for capital maintenance and net investment is determined by *fiat*. Third, how will the income, that is, the resources reserved for capital purposes, be allocated between different industries and uses? The only procedure consistent with consumer's choice is to establish a price for capital, and to distribute the amount available on the basis of ability to pay.

Given the preferences of consumers, the arrangements for the distribution of incomes, the techniques of production, and the supplies of the different productive resources, there is a constellation of prices which would so allocate resources as to provide for the fullest possible satisfaction of consumers' preferences and of occupational preferences. The question then is whether, in the socialist state, it would be possible to determine these prices.

Difference of opinion exists on this point. On the whole it appears that the determination of appropriate prices is conceptually possible provided that, in the organization and direction of production, an effective form of competitive behaviour can be induced on the part of those responsible for decisions in plants and industries. It is true that no planning board could be expected to arrive at the appropriate prices immediately; they could be approached by a process of trial and error.

It appears that, with the qualification imposed by the arbitrary nature of the decision regarding capital maintenance and net accumulation, the operation of an economy in which the means of production are state owned is not, in principle, inconsistent with consumers' choice or with choice of occupation. The conclusion regarding the consistency of central planning

and individual choice depends on the meaning attached to the term "central planning".

Central planning might be interpreted as consisting of and being limited to activities designed to make individual preferences effective. In this sense planning is to be regarded as a technique for anticipating the market—the consumers' market dominated on the demand side by the preferences of individual consumers, and the labour market dominated on the supply side by the employment preferences of individual workers. The competitive behaviour referred to above implies a very large measure of decentralized control, and a wide dispersion of responsibility for making decisions. The functions of the central planning board would include that of contributing to the decisions of the dispersed management, through the widest exchange of general information which it is in the best position to obtain; and constant efforts to harmonize, without over-riding, the decisions of those responsible for management in plants and industries. Interpreted in this way there is no reason to conclude that central planning is inconsistent with the other institutions of the democratic socialist state.

Up to this point the general conclusion is that there is no logical inconsistency between the institutions proposed for the socialist state. The next step is to enquire how far the ideal solution is likely to be attained in practice. This part of the enquiry necessarily involves a larger element of speculation in judgment.

Effective practical operation presents a problem of knowledge and a problem of the will to achieve.

In view of the complexities presented by consumers' choice and choice of occupation, frequent and often considerable mistakes would have to be expected; and action taken to correct, if not to obscure, these mistakes might prove to be highly arbitrary. Indeed, it is possible that the sheer administrative difficulties of directing a price economy from the centre and of making individual choice effective, would result in a rapid extension of the areas of the economy subject to arbitrary decisions and procedures. This leads to the second aspect of the practical problem.

Those who assume the final responsibility for planning — whether one man, a few members of a board, or the 51 per cent—must be dominated by the urge to subordinate their plans to the preferences of consumers. Is this to be expected? It appears to me that the advocates of central planning in the socialist state—I refer particularly to the "intellectuals" in the movement—have in prospect a new and well-defined order into which they, and others like-minded to themselves, would have the opportunity of leading and directing humanity. The type of central planning which this messianic complex implies is clearly inconsistent with individual choice in consumption and occupation. A more convincing display of intellectual humility would, I think, serve to remove the impression that planning enthusiasts are simply unaware of the difficulties of the programme they propose, and to allay the suspicion that it is their intention that people should be fed, clothed and sheltered, and, in the name of education, propagandized and proselytized into the planners' own particular Kingdom of Heaven.

After the War?

By A. E. Ottewell

The air these days is filled, literally and figuratively, with all sorts of plans for after-the-war reconstruction. Newspaper and magazine articles, radio addresses, proceedings of conventions show a keen interest in what may be grouped together as post-war problems. We are assured on every side that there is imminent danger of winning the war and losing the peace. A few realists, such as President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, at this moment have difficulty in convincing us that it is still possible to lose both the war and the peace. The lift in confidence produced by the victories of Stalingrad and Tunisia seems to have produced a veritable rash of bickerings, strikes, and other difficulties which may well weaken, if not wreck, our war effort. Anything which may be said later in this article is based upon the assumption that we are willing and able to maintain the effort required to place us where we shall be able to determine the shape of things to come.

There would appear to be three principal sets of problems to be solved. The first of these has to do with the rehabilitation of the men and women who are in the different armed services. So far as the educational rehabilitation of these young men and women is concerned, plans are well in hand. On a scale never before approached, provision has been made for financial assistance so that those who are qualified may

continue with education which has been interrupted at either the university or the high school level, and for others who had temporarily discontinued educational work even before enlistment. The various educational services, such as departments of education and the University, have active committees, and are busily preparing so far as can be done in advance, blue prints for the program to be put into effect immediately following the demobilization. It does not appear that there will be much difficulty in re-absorbing into universities those undergraduate students who enlisted at some stage of their university work. The number is relatively small, and the persons concerned will be distributed at all levels so that it is not likely there will be any serious congestion at any one point. The case of the high school students is different. It would appear that by December 31st of 1942 approximately 6,000 pupils from the high schools in Alberta had enlisted. If the war continues for another two years, as is possible, or indeed probable, that number will increase to about 8,000. All three grades in the high school are affected, although naturally the final year, or Grade XII, is most affected. Their rehabilitation has two aspects. The first is how to determine what study, if any, they should continue with. Secondly, what proportion should be encour-

aged to go in for academic work, leading to normal school or university? Those whose aptitudes and abilities do not mark them as likely to be successful in such work will need to be set on the road to other activity. At the moment the assumption seems to be that the whole problem can be solved by a generous offering of so-called technical or vocational courses. As a general statement this may be true, but if the overwhelming majority of boys, for example, are ambitious to enter some form of engineering or science, our whole social structure may become lopsided. They may well be reduced to the position of the emigrés following the French Revolution, who, legend has it, lived by taking in each other's washing. Therefore, an integral and essential part of the rehabilitation of this group must be highly skilled and sympathetic vocational guidance. The needs of society as well as of the individual must be kept in mind.

Another assumption seems reasonable. Men and women who have had several years in the armed services cannot return to high school to associate with immature children. Therefore, some form of special high school of the composite type, offering technical, vocational, and academic courses must be provided. To this writer it seems that the sensible plan is for the present Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program to be expanded and adapted to take care of the secondary school re-educational program. For economy and ef-

ficiency, certain concentration will be necessary for Alberta. It may be that centres should be established, to begin with at, say, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and for the students primarily interested in agriculture, at one or both of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture. If demobilization is progressive, the numbers at any given time could probably be readily handled at such a group of centres. In view of the keen interest in the welfare of the service personnel, it can be safely assumed that the plans in hand or in the making will take care of them as well as can be done.

There is a second set of problems revolving around another group of young people, and concerning which little constructive thinking is in evidence. We have literally tens of thousands of young people employed in mushroom war industries, whose education has been interrupted just as abruptly as has that of those in the armed services. It may be said they have been gainfully employed (which is true) and that we have no responsibility for them. On the contrary, it would seem that they are just as much victims of the war, albeit in a different way, as are the enlisted personnel. They may present an even more difficult problem. At an early and immature age without any particular education or extensive training, they have been able to earn in some instances wages completely out of line with peacetime possibilities. Their habits of living have been, during their most impressionable

age, developed in an atmosphere of easy earning. It is not going to be easy for them to become readjusted to the humdrum conditions of peace. We certainly owe them sympathy and assistance in their inevitably difficult readjustment. Re-education will be just as necessary for many of them as for the demobilized personnel, and it will be at our peril if we fail to recognize and make provision for it. There will also be substantial numbers of mature war workers who, because of the economic re-shuffling necessary when war industry gives way to peace industry, will require a measure of re-training.

And finally, there will be the problem of economic and social rearrangement and adjustment to provide a framework within which rehabilitation plans for human beings can function. Such reports as that embodying the Beveridge plan in Britain and the Marsh plan in Canada foreshadow the magnitude of this problem. One thing may be taken for granted. We shall not go back to the laissez-faire conditions which produced the terrible demoralization of mass unemployment prevailing during the 30's. It may well be that many of the wartime controls, irksome though they are to our unaccustomed minds, will have to be continued indefinitely. It may also be true that the wartime scale of taxation will for some time show

little reduction, but this would be a small price to pay if a social renovation can be effected under which mass unemployment has been banished, health conditions for all have been safeguarded, and educational opportunities have been equalized.

It does not seem that there is need for more organizations or machinery to be set up. There is need that forward looking citizens such as University alumni should familiarize themselves with what is being attempted and assist in every way open to them in making the plans effective.

The University has at work the following bodies:

1. The Survey Committee.
2. An Educational Rehabilitation Committee within the University dealing primarily with the problems of returning University students.
3. A special committee of the University Senate, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. T. Alderman.

Any constructive suggestions from present or past students of the University as well as from others who are interested will be welcomed. The task in hand is so great that the sympathetic co-operation of all is needed. The Registrar of the University will be glad to receive such suggestions and direct them to the particular body to which they will be most useful.

*Ferax**By J. R. Fryer*

Alfalfa seed production in Alberta has for many years presented a vexatious problem for those who have been commercially interested in this crop. The seed yield has varied tremendously in different seasons and in different districts in the same season. Some districts almost never produce a good yield of alfalfa seed. Edmonton is in such a low yielding district. Other districts in which moisture or soil fertility is less favorable for vegetative growth are more likely to produce alfalfa seed crops successfully.

This irregularity in the alfalfa seed crop has been noted in many parts of the world in which alfalfa is extensively grown and many studies have been made with a view to discovering the causes responsible for the frequent seed crop failures, the hope always being entertained that if the causes of failure are understood some control measures might be devised for intercepting the causes of failure or for augmenting the factors which contribute to abundant seed-setting.

One of the facts disclosed by these studies is that alfalfa flowers are very much more likely to set pods and seeds if they have been tripped by wild bees or possibly by certain weather conditions. Another fact noted at the University of Alberta and also elsewhere is that certain alfalfa plants tend to bloom profusely and set seed more abundantly than others growing under the same conditions; just as some cows give more milk than others on the same feed and management. The plants appear to possess different hereditary abilities for seed setting just as different cows possess different hereditary con-

stitutions for milk production. Some individual alfalfa plants have annually borne seed very heavily at Edmonton for many years; while others have been almost entirely sterile year after year. Still other plants have been intermediate or seasonally variable in seed production.

A realization of the hereditary seed-setting variability mentioned above suggested to the writer that possibly the alfalfa seed production problem might be alleviated to a considerable extent, if by appropriate plant breeding procedure a variety could be produced, all the plants of which would possess high hereditary ability to set seed. In consequence a breeding project was planned and undertaken in 1924 with this desired improvement in view. In that year twenty-one strains and varieties of alfalfa were obtained from various sources in Canada and the United States. These seed stocks included Grimm, Cossack, Turkestan, Ontario Variegated, Siberian Yellow, and many others. Nine other strains were later added, so that in 1930 thirty strains and varieties had contributed to the breeding stock of this project.

The breeding method which was adopted involved, in brief, a sequence of four-year cycles. In the first year of each cycle about 80 progenies of 50 plants each were established in the field. Each progeny was planted in a row, the interrow and interplant spacings being $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. This provided about 4,000 plants in the stand, so spaced as to allow each plant to develop without crowding and to permit examination of plants individually. In the second and third years

the plants were studied individually and the poorer ones for seed-setting were dug out leaving about 80 of the best plants from the best progenies—best from the standpoints of seed setting and healthy, vigorous growth. In the fourth year the selected 80 plants were allowed to set seed in the field inter-pollinating freely with one another. Seed was collected from these 80 plants and used to establish 80 progenies in a new four-year cycle. The method really involved the selection of and propagation from the best seed-setting plants from the best progenies. By a continuation of four-year cycles as here described the entire stock theoretically should become, after a few cycles, more productive of seed than were the original stocks with which breeding was begun.

In 1935 seed from the selected plants from the third four-year cycle was bulked and used in tests with Grimm, Cossack, and Ladak varieties in order to compare the new stock with these well known varieties with respect to seed production and hay yields. The comparative tests for seed production were carried out for three years at different locations in central and northern Alberta and for hay production for three years at the University. In general the new stock produced an average of about 40 percent more seed than Grimm, the seed productivity of which was higher than that of either Cossack or Ladak varieties. The results of the hay test indicated that the yield of the new stock did not differ significantly from that of Grimm, Cossack, or Ladak.

In consideration of the results of these comparative tests the new stock was licensed in 1941 for use in Canada under the name "Ferax" which is a Latin word meaning "fruitful" or "re-productive." The new variety was also accepted for registration by the

Canadian Seed Growers' Association in the same year.

When it became known that Ferax alfalfa was a new variety characterized by relatively high seed-setting capacity, there was a deluge of requests for seed sent in by farmers and Experimental Stations across Canada from Ottawa to Vancouver. The small stock of Ferax seed on hand made it quite impossible to supply all the demands. Moreover, it was thought that if this seed were distributed indiscriminately most of it would be lost in small trials for fodder production and little of it would be used for growing seed. Consequently, it was thought wise to use the entire stock of seed for seed production in order to secure as large a quantity as possible in a minimum of time. It appeared that the best procedure would be to let the seed out under contract to selected seed growers. Hence, in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture, it was arranged that the initial distribution policy should be contract growing by farmers selected for the type of soil of their farms, isolation from other varieties and interest on the part of the grower in growing alfalfa seed.

For purposes of implementing this policy an agreement was made with the Provincial Department of Agriculture by which the University would supply the Ferax foundation stock seed to the Department who would arrange contracts with growers. The contract crops were to be grown under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture and were to be owned by the Department. The grower was to receive for the cleaned seed grown the current price for seed of the same grade of other alfalfa varieties plus a substantial premium. These were the main features of the

contract; others of a minor nature need not be mentioned here.

In 1941 contracts were arranged with seven growers and sufficient seed was distributed to each for planting about two acres. In the spring of 1942 further allotments of Ferax foundation stock seed were made to some of the contract growers and a few new contracts were arranged.

It was hoped that an appreciable quantity of registered Ferax seed would be available last winter for general distribution, but the alfalfa seed crop all through central Alberta, including areas in which the contract growers are located, was very poor in 1942. The amount of Ferax seed hoped for was not realized and the 1942 crop was selectively distributed for seed growing only. The Department of Field Crops solicits the patience of alfalfa growers who have been anxious to obtain Ferax seed. Alfalfa is a perennial crop and the multiplication of seed of a new variety is slow at first. Moreover, the past two seasons have been unfavorable for alfalfa seed production in Alberta. While Ferax yields considerably more seed than other varie-

ties even it, in poor seasons, is not able to produce high yields. It is hoped that the season of 1943 will be more favorable and that, in the winter of 1943-44, there will be a considerable quantity of registered Ferax seed, from the contract growers, available for general distribution.

Ferax alfalfa is as yet by no means perfect for seed productiveness. There is a possibility of considerable further improvement, and the breeding procedure outlined above is being carried on and will be continued indefinitely with a view to still greater improvement. From time to time new foundation stock will be derived, which will be more productive of seed than the preceding issue; and as each new stock becomes available it will be distributed to contract growers for replacement of the older stocks. These issues of new stocks will not likely be more frequent than about once in eight years. From this statement, together with the fact that Ferax has already been 18 years in the making, the reader will realize the very slow progress that must be tolerated in breeding for the improvement of perennial crops of the alfalfa type.



Books of Our Own

Needle to the North: the Story of an Expedition to Ungava and the Belcher Islands. By Arthur Twomey. In Collaboration with Nigel Herrick. With Illustrations. (Houghton Mifflin, 1942, pp. VIII+360.)

When a fellow aspires to the writing of a book, that's one thing. When he actually writes one, that's something else. When he writes one that catches the fancy of an influential publisher and finds an extensive audience, that's something else again, for that's making history. And when the fellow happens to be an old student of this University, his history-making assumes a very particular importance.

Arthur Cornelius Twomey was once a student (1928-1934) in this University specializing in Zoology. He came from Camrose where he was born and spent his boyhood and, under the sympathetic tutelage of Alberta's most noted naturalist and old-timer, Frank Farley, had become an ardent student of birds. Since those days, even though he never acquired wings himself, he has managed to emulate the birds and see a great deal of the western hemisphere, from the Arctic to the Tropics and into South America. The present book is an account of a collecting trip undertaken in 1938 to the eastern shores of Hudson Bay, under the auspices of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh where Twomey is Assistant Curator of Ornithology.

The objects of the expedition were twofold: to penetrate the interior of Ungava to the Seal Lakes, reputed to contain a landlocked species of seal not previously described, and to get information on the birds of the practically unknown Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay. The first half of the expedition was undertaken in mid-winter, the second half during the

subsequent summer. Both ends of the trip were risky and arduous, but the expedition attained its objectives in spite of all obstacles.

Early in January, at Cochrane in Ontario, the two explorers boarded the train for Moosonee at the south end of James Bay, planning to go up the coast to Great Whale River Post by dog sled, there to commence the trek into the interior. An unexpected opportunity to take a plane, however, saved them much time and effort. They had with them for the flight their native guide, a novice to planes, who showed great delight in announcing about every fifteen minutes that they had just covered another day's hike with dogs. Instead of a month, the trip was accomplished in a few hours.

A long wait at Whale river ensued before they had secured guides (Richmond Gulf Indians and an Eskimo with his seal-dog) and completed arrangements, but the beginning of March saw them on the road at last, much of the equipment having been sent ahead up the coast in relays by Eskimos. Lower Seal Lake was finally reached on March 11, but it was not till 12 days had elapsed, with food supplies practically exhausted, that two of the unrecorded seals were successfully obtained. One of them had actually been shot on the first day but was only found and recovered on the last.

The return to Great Whale River took only a few days without the loads. Yet it was April before the next lap of the journey was started over the ice-bridge from the east

coast of Hudson Bay to the shores of the Belcher Islands, a distance of about 70 miles. This narrow passage is blocked annually by the pressure ice of the Belchers reaching across to the pressure ice of the Ungava shoreline and forming a precarious bridge which may last only for a few weeks or a few months—no one can tell. More than one staunch Eskimo hunter has lost his life while crossing at the unpropitious moment of the break-up. The expedition took a grave risk in making the crossing at so late a date, but three days of strenuous going with dogs saw them safely to the other side. Forty-eight hours later the bridge went out.

On August 13 the *Dorothy*, a schooner chartered by Colonel Woods of Pittsburgh and a party which included Mrs. Twomey, called in at Tukarak on the Belchers to take the adventurers home, proceeding first to the northern group of islands known as The Sleepers for a walrus hunt which proved eminently successful, then returning to the Belchers to prepare the specimens for the Pittsburgh Museum, and finally, with September advancing, pulling out for good.

The book is a good book in the best sense. I have only two grumbles, one at the expense of the publishers, the other at my young friend Arthur. The number of typographical errors seems to be quite inexcusable for so eminent a publishing house: the

author's apparent dislike for citing dates gets exasperating. When they are quoted they are written out in full, e.g., *March the eleventh*, and are the very devil to spot. I only hope my approximations in this review turn out about correct.

As to the rest, I have enjoyed few books of exploration more than this one. Not that it is packed with information about birds and animals; it isn't. It is first class entertainment for anyone interested in travel and adventure, in the ways of life of Eskimos and Indians (and naturalists!), in the hardships of exploration at 30 and 40 and 50 below zero amid Ungava "drifters", or in the remote and unknown corners of our great Dominion. It is full of good observation and astute comment of the kind that anybody but a moron could enjoy. Moreover, it is excellently written. The illustrations are well selected and photographically beyond criticism. Many of them were procured under great handicaps.

May I express the hope that this book, of which a copy is now in the University library, will be as widely read as it should be by Mr. Twomey's former associates. A prophet may not be appreciated in his own country, but it is safe to forecast that here is an exception to the rule. You can verify that statement by taking out the book yourself.

WM. ROWAN.

An Intelligent Gift

By D. E. Cameron

A Library is like a saint in this one respect at least, that the better it is, the more conscious it is of its shortcomings, and the more ready to make confession of them. So, when some members of the British Association who were in Edmonton some years ago asked whether our Library could report anything of special note, the librarian answered honestly that it could report several notable gaps in its holdings. Since then, some of these gaps have been at least in part filled—one of them, thanks to the generous gift of the late Colonel J. H. Woods of Calgary. Colonel Woods was deeply interested in developing mutual understanding and friendship between Canada and the United States. To further the cause that lay so near to his heart, he gave the University a sum of \$1,000 to lay the foundation of a collection of books on the life and interests of the two countries, and to his gift an anonymous friend of his in New York added \$500.

The collection that has now been formed in his name is already of great interest and value, and increasingly readers look it over for a book worth reading. The interest of the student of history has a prior claim on the selection of material for this collection, so we see on the shelves many volumes dealing with the diplomatic history of America, international relations, constitutional history, economic development, and so on, sprinkled with biographies of the presidents, other statesmen, jurists, and leaders whose work has counted in the making of the nation. Runs of collected documents will serve well the need of the specialist student, but Colonel Woods had more in mind than that, and desired that the Uni-

versity should have freedom to add whatever might quicken interest in the people of the two countries, and in their way of living. So we have books about old New England and its way of living, about the Old South, the opening up of the West, and books that just as books are part of the American story. Sir William Johnson's *Papers* and Sandburg's *Lincoln* and *The United States in World Affairs* rub shoulders on the shelves with *Witchcraft Cases*, *The Sod-House Frontier*, *Cowboy Ballads and Songs*, *Stonewall Jackson*, and *My Playhouse Was a Concord Coach*. Canada, of course, comes into the picture too, and is not forgotten.

Greatest use has so far been made of biographies, and of books on the life and thought of American communities in different regions and at different times. At the moment of writing, the Rivers of America Series is having a lively run. The Library got the more important rivers in this fascinating series, and two—the St. Lawrence and the Suwanee—look like making a non-stop run of it.

The librarian, when last he had the opportunity to tell Colonel Woods what we were trying to do with his gift, was assured by him that what he wanted was the growth of information and interest that would help Canadians and Americans to know more about each other, and understand each other better. With characteristic cheeriness and goodwill he bade the University and its friends godspeed in the work of building up international friendship. The collection, we hope, will grow to be of use, as its founder desired. We are sure it will keep alive in our memories the wide sympathies and generous thoughts of Colonel Woods.

THE NEW TRAIL

A Quarterly Report of Campus Activities

An official publication of the University of Alberta and its Alumni Association; distributed by the Department of Extension. Any person interested in the University may subscribe at the rate of one dollar a year.

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For a Song

In an article on "The Friends of the University" in our last issue a phrase escaped us which has caused some displeasure. We are accused of "taking a dirty crack at the teaching profession." Let us repeat the phrase and the context. After remarking that it is said to cost the Dominion of Canada \$20,000, or \$15,000 a year, to train an airman, the article continued:

What is an airman worth? Is he worth as much as a Medical Doctor? Such comparisons are pointless if not invidious. The Government of Alberta, however, spends not \$20,000, nor \$10,000, nor even \$5,000, but about \$1,500 on the **training** of a doctor. A **trained** engineer costs us about one thousand dollars, a lawyer the same, while High School teachers can be had for a song. Is the cost too great? There are many communities in Alberta today, lacking teachers and doctors because of the war, that would not say so.

The context seems to imply no desire to sneer at the teaching profession. The first sentence following is a rhetorical question which it would be absurd to answer; the writer takes it for granted that there could be no possible disagreement. The second sentence following is an inverted form of our characteristic English understatement and has the net effect of heavily emphasizing the value of teachers and doctors to their communities. If there is a sneer at the teaching profession, it must reside in the phrase, "for a song," and it must contradict the tenor of the two sentences that follow, indeed of the entire paragraph. Possibly those who objected to the phrase caught only the words and not the music, caught the expression itself but not the tone. Is it not possible that the writer meant, "Isn't it a pity that so little should be expended upon the training of teachers?" There remains, of course, the question of fact.

Let us examine that.

First, however, let it be said that several words are emphasized in the quotation that were not emphasized in the original: *training*, *trained*. The question at issue is not the education of

doctors, airmen, lawyers, engineers, and High School teachers, but their training. These are two very different things. An animal may be trained, but only a human being can be educated. Training is specific to a purpose, education is general; technological changes may destroy the value of training and men may find themselves prepared for occupations that no longer exist, but nothing can ever destroy the value of education. A trained person may or may not adapt himself to new techniques and new situations; but an educated one has that intellectual fitness which ought to imply a readiness to solve new problems and meet new conditions. Education, however, is in some respects an odd thing like the wind that bloweth where it listeth, for it is possible that a course devoted only to training may actually educate a few of those who study it; and it is possible for a course devoted solely to education to fail completely to meet its purposes. The quoted paragraph, however, is not concerned with these distinctions, and the question of fact is simply this: Is the cost of training High School teachers low as compared with the cost of training doctors, engineers, and lawyers.

Study of the University *Calendar* proves that an engineer requires four years of specific training. His formal education is neglected, and many authorities believe that the educational requirements of engineers should be raised. Indeed, it was one of the merits of the late Professor Webb that he felt that more cultural courses should be included in the studies of engineers, and he had worked out a new curriculum which would add a year and include such courses as History, Philosophy, English, and Political Economy. The training of medical doctors, as everyone knows, is long and intensive. Many medical students still take a B.A. course before entering Medicine at all, but in any case two years in Arts and Science are pre-requisite. These pre-requisite years mean that every M.D. is first a B.A. The training of a lawyer calls for three years of purely legal subjects, but the B.A. is a pre-requisite. The training of doctors, engineers, lawyers, then, takes five years, four years, and three years respectively. The educational requirements are matriculation for engineers, the B.A. for doctors and lawyers.

The University *Calendar* for 1942-43 makes the following statement on p. 240: "Students who complete the two-year program detailed below qualify for the Junior Diploma of the Faculty of Education and receive a Junior Certificate for the High School." And the *Bulletin of General Information*, 1942-43, says on p. 8: "Matriculation requirements for the Faculty of Education have been so modified that students interested mainly in mathematics and science, in languages and social science, in commercial subjects or in household science may select high school courses in which they are especially interested and with this training enter the Faculty of Education as candidates for a high school teacher's certificate." Further, the *Calendar* on p. 241 says: "Students meeting the matriculation requirements of the Faculty

of Education and holding an Alberta teaching certificate may complete their junior diploma requirements in one academic year and one summer session." The Junior Diploma entitles its holder to teach up to and including Grade XI. Before qualifying to teach Grade XII, the student must successfully pass a three-year course after the "modified" matriculation. If he holds the Alberta teaching certificate, granted after one year at Normal, he may gain the Senior Diploma in two years and one summer session.

It seems to be simple matter of fact that High School teachers may be had for a song. In no other profession are the training requirements so low. The educational requirements are lower even than those of Engineering, and much lower than those of Medicine and Law. One cannot practise medicine or law without the proper degrees, LL.B. and M.D., but one may practise teaching without a B.Ed.

Now this is not a situation that calls for either laughter or sneers; it is simple tragedy. We do not permit men to tinker with the bodies of our children until they have had a six-year course and an internship; but the immortal part, the mind and spirit, we entrust in early years to persons who have had one year of training after incomplete High School, and in later years to those who have taken a two or three year course based, again, upon incomplete matriculation. There are, of course, many splendid teachers in Alberta, far better qualified than the regulations require—but we are speaking of requirements.

The song is antiphonal: there is no profession so poorly rewarded in terms of money as the teaching profession. Teachers can be *hired* for a song, a song that is the echo of their training. The pay of teachers in Canada is nothing short of a national disgrace. The condition will not be relieved by passing statutes legally entitling teachers to the name of professionals; but it might be relieved by scarcity. Higher entrance requirements to the profession might produce a scarcity. And if there is one thing parents dread worse than any plague, it is having schools closed and their children under their feet. Those of us who have the welfare of the teaching profession at heart had hoped that war conditions would help to remedy the disgraceful pay schedules, but the war seems to have become the occasion for lowering requirements still further. It will be harder to raise them afterwards.

The lot of an editor is not all honeysuckle and roses. The article in question was written by two professors and a high official of the University, but it was the editor himself who wrote the inoffensive but offending phrase and paragraph. The others saw no offence in it. If offence exists, it exists in the fact and not in the statement. But the man who has taught every grade of the public schools and devoted himself to the improvement of the lot of teachers, who pleaded before the School Trustees of Alberta three years ago that a child in Peace River ought not to

have a poorer educational opportunity than a child in Toronto, and who insisted that doubled salaries for teachers were the chief means of giving our children the opportunities to which in a Democracy they are entitled, is the same man who in this instance caught the brick. *Hinc illae lachrymae.*

Let us hope that after the war the teachers themselves, with the loyal support of all those who really believe in education, will compel the world to sing very sweetly indeed, a siren song—or at least to raise the pitch.

The Editor Says:

The cover photograph for this issue records the formal presentation of the twelve and one half inch reflecting telescope to the University on May 20 by Mr. C. G. Wates. The telescope itself may be seen protruding within the dome. Persons in the first row may be identified as Dr. J. R. Tuck, President of the Edmonton Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, Dr. Andrew McKellar, Astronomer at the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Dr. J. W. Campbell, Honorary President of the Edmonton Centre of the RASC, Dr. J. A. Pearce, Director of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Victoria, B.C., Lt. Governor Bowen, Mr. C. G. Wates, President Newton, and Brother Ansbert. *The New Trail* regrets that Mr. Wates, whose generosity to the University is here recorded, has since been bereaved of his wife.

The twelve and one half inch telescope ranks sixth among the telescopes of Canada. Since the very large telescopes concentrate on small areas of the heavens and remain devoted to single problems for long periods of time, it is possible to do practical and useful work with ours and to make new discoveries.

* * *

We have found a bare spot on our walls and a niche in our hearts in which to hang a panel of the Friends of the University. May their tribe

increase. Mr. Frank Pike has undertaken to head up a committee to approach persons who are not graduates of the University. Alumni will not need to be approached or persuaded. Perhaps it may be pointed out in this Income Tax season that gifts to educational institutions are deductible.

* * *

As so often in the past, John Macdonald sets us all to rights again. The man has an uncanny knack of winning through to that truth of which none of the rest of us caught so much as a glimpse. A companion piece by Mr. Ottewell shows that the University, like the rest of the world, is busily planning. Andrew Stewart, who also hails from the land o' heather, has a bit of John Macdonald's trick, and his concluding sentence brings a chuckle. These three articles almost persuade us to call this a Planning Issue.

We had thought the ordinary teacher the world's finest example of patience. But Mr. Fryer seems willing to wait eighteen years for an experiment to yield results! Ferax seems worth waiting for. We are glad to record, by the pen of the Librarian, the gift of the late Col. Woods. And "Books of Our Own" brings a breezy review from Dr. Rowan.

We regret the absence of the Radio Programme. Every year CKUA has

to build up a new audience only to lose it in the summer. It had been hoped that this year the station might remain on the air. It will return in the Fall.

* * *

During last winter a committee under Morden H. Long sent out a

questionnaire to many graduates asking their impressions of the value of Guidance to University students. The President in this issue thanks those who replied. In the next issue we hope to have an article from Mr. Long concerning this questionnaire and the problems discussed.

Around the Campus

"And Summer dresses in new bloom——" What a pity it is that of the thousands of students to whom the University has meaning, so few have ever seen their home campus in the season of loveliness. And how astonished the first builders and founders would be if, leaving with a picture of the bare lawns and gaunt buildings, or even of the site covered by scrub, they were suddenly presented to the fringes and shelter belts of today in lush leaf. One could walk along 112th Street and, except for the twin towers of St. Stephen's thrusting above the foliage, hardly be aware that there are University buildings behind the heavy screen. The University orchards are not Annapolis or Okanagan but have been lovely nevertheless — and for those who gaze on beauty with a calculating eye, Mr. Shoemaker promises eight tons of fruit.

Another graduating class has gone forth, most of the men and many of the women into the armed services. Convocation was thinly attended for that reason, but the principal address, by Dr. Tuttle, was worthy of a larger student audience.

The retirement of Dr. Tuttle and the death last year of Cloy Jackson bring changes to St. Stephen's. The new head is Prof. A. D. Miller who has been on the staff there for twenty-five years. New appointments are those of the Rev. Dr. E. J. Thompson, '26, '28, and Rev. Mr. Elson, '35,

'37. Dr. Thompson returns to his *alma mater* from Montreal where he has been for several years pastor of St. Luke's church, and Mr. Elson from Lamont.

In the University proper, Prof. M. M. MacIntyre has been promoted to the rank of Dean of Law. *The New Trail* claims to have known him "way back when"—and many readers will remember his "Justice According to Law" in our January issue.

Max Wyman, B.Sc. '37, returns to the campus as Lecturer in Mathematics. During his first sojourn here he collected the Lehmann Prize in Chemistry, First Class Honors in Mathematics, the James Ramsey Gold Medal, and the Governor General's Gold Medal. In the interval he has studied at California Institute of Technology where he picked up a Ph.D. in 1941, lectured at the University of Saskatchewan, and worked at the National Research Council's laboratories at Ottawa. What honors remain to be gathered in we do not know, but he seems certain to earn a golden reputation as a likeable and effective teacher.

University students this year have maintained the good record of their predecessors in winning scholarships for advanced study. National Research Council Fellowships have been awarded to T. B. Boyer and to L. A. McLeod for study of physical chemistry at McGill. Studentships from the Research Council will enable R.

H. Betts and N. R. Legge to study physical chemistry there also, and R. K. Brown to study organic chemistry. The fellowships are valued at \$750 each, the studentships at \$650.

A new scholarship for undergraduates has been voted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta to the student winning the highest standing in the senior accounting class at the University. The prize will be twenty-five dollars.

The long vacation sees University buildings in use for a variety of purposes. The twelfth annual medical refresher course led off, May 3-7, with about one hundred and forty in attendance. The Farm Young People's Week brought a younger but no less earnest group. The Fifth annual refresher course of the Municipal District Secretary-Treasurers and the provincial Department of Municipal Affairs, opened June 16, attended by some 60 delegates; and the School of Nursing opened a longer School of Public Health at about the same date. The latter fills a great public need at this time. The regular Summer School session opened July 2. Meanwhile the No. 2 Pre Air Crew Education Detachment at St. Joseph's and the Navy and Air Force allow no dust to settle in the halls and classrooms. The Pre Air Crew Detachment brings F/L E. V. Ross '42, back to the campus as officer in charge.

A grant of \$3,500 from the Rockefeller Foundation will bring to the campus Prof. Robert E. Gard from New York who will make a collection of folk lore and early historical materials in Alberta.

Sidney Risk returns this fall after having spent a year in the U.S. studying with the help of a fellowship from the same Foundation; and Emrys M. Jones will go to the U.S. for similar study under the same auspices.

The University is pleased to note that the Executive Secretary of the new Canada Foundation is an alumnus, Walter B. Herbert, '23, '25. The Foundation exists to promote wider knowledge and better understanding of Canada, both at home and abroad.

On June 15 a mass attestation was held for sixteen members of the UATC who "went active." Altogether more than forty members of the University Air Training unit decided to go active at the end of the year. About the same number of members of the COTC went active also after the hardships of a cold and wet training camp at Sarcee. A number of students have also joined the Navy.

Next year the Navy is to have a training unit comparable to the COTC and UATC. It will be under Lt. Commander A. W. Matthews, who has also been appointed Director of the School of Pharmacy. *The New Trail* has an uncanny way of spotting ability—we had an article on "Cultivation of Medicinal Plants" from Professor Matthews in our January issue.

An interesting new scheme next year will be the course given for prospective technical officers of the Army. These lads, already in uniform, will be selected on the basis of their matriculation results, intelligence, and general ability, and sent to the University to take the first year of Engineering—with some modifications. That is, their course will be a little longer than the regular University year and there will be a few alterations also in course material. But for the most part, they will sit in the same classrooms with civilian students and take the same lectures, but will live in St. Stephen's under regular military discipline. Even apart from the benefits the Army hopes to gain, the experiment will be interesting in

itself; it may present some slight personal and disciplinary difficulties.

Space is always at premium in *The New Trail* as well as in the University, but we cannot exclude the following note from Mr. D. E. Cameron:

"In a book, *Lasting Peace and a Better World*, by Ernest T. Williams, O.B.E., designer of the 'grid' system of electricity supply in Great Britain, we find the following:

'Let us emulate the spirit which animated Ernest Albert Howes, the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture in the University of Alberta. On a memorial recently erected by the graduating class are these words:

*With Forward Vision he Promoted
Scientific Agriculture*

*"With a Glance Backward" he
Loved Old Ways and Old Friends.*

The book is published in England by the Victory Fellowship, 1942."

Returning home to Belmont, Portia, one of the wisest and sweetest of Shakespeare's heroines, remarks,

That light we see is shining in my hall.

How far that little candle throws his beams!

So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

The light of Dean Howes will burn a long time yet. And if sometimes on the home campus we grow a little weary and feel disillusioned, it is good to remember that our graduates know and—as Mr. Long is discovering—are willing to testify that many little candles are shining in their hall.

University Honor Roll

These are they whom we delight to honor

AWARDS

Distinguished Flying Cross

Wing Commander William Donovan Ferris, RCAF, Applied Science '30-'31, May, 1943.

Officer, Order of the British Empire (O.B.E., Military)

Wing Commander Walter Alyn Orr, RCAF, Halifax, B.Sc. (E) '32, June 2, 1943.

Member, Royal Red Cross (1st class)

Major Agnes Jean Macleod, RCAMC, B.A. '24, B.Sc. (N) '27, June 2, 1943.

Associate, Royal Red Cross (2nd class)

Lieutenant Queena May Esdale, RCAMC, Nursing '27-'30, June 2, 1943.

Assistant Section Officer Elizabeth Rebecca Farquharson, RCAF, Nursing '33-'36, June 2, 1943.

CASUALTIES

Killed in Action

Pilot Officer Arlie Bruce Douglas, RCAF, Pharmacy '32-'34, May, 1943.

Previously Reported Missing, Now Presumed Dead

Flight Lieutenant John Sommerville Cardell, RCAF, Commerce '38-'40, May 1, 1943.

Accidentally Killed

Sergeant Pilot Thomas Vincent Hyland, RCAF, LL.B. '40, in Nova Scotia, April 7, 1943.

Missing

Sergeant Pilot Richard John Secord Dawson, RCAF, B.Sc. (M) '37, May, 1943.

Flying Officer Harry Nettleton Kirkland, RCAF, Agriculture '39-'41, April 6, 1943.

Flying Officer Leslie Duncan McAllister, RCAF, Arts '36-'37, May, 1943.

Pilot Officer Alan Stuart MacDonald, RCAF, Applied Science '39-'40 (result of enemy action at sea), May 10, 1943.

Pilot Officer Harry Uretzky, RCAF, Agriculture '39-'41, May 24, 1943.

Pilot Officer William Alexander Walkinshaw, RCAF, Commerce '37-'39, May, 1943.

HONOR ROLL

(As of June 10, 1943)

The War Records Committee is grateful to those readers who have been good enough to furnish information for the Honor Roll. In order to maintain correct, complete and up-to-date records the Committee renews its appeal for assistance and particularly hopes that service men and women and their next-of-kin will report changes of rank and address to the Assistant Registrar, University of Alberta. The following names have been added since April:

Navy

Cameron, Norman Sidney
 Clarke, Donald Walter
 Collins, Bruce Wheeler
 Dalsin, Benjamin Theodore
 Engbloom, Gustave Adolph
 Ferguson, William Foster
 Foster, Frank Montague
 Glatiotis, Kenneth
 Hankinson, Hazen Wood
 Hannah, Merwin Russell
 Haverstock, John McNiel
 Hurlburt, Robert Gordon
 Hutton, Glenn Hugh (British Fleet Air Arm)
 Jamieson, Robert Douglas (engineers)
 Jestley, Hilliard Lyle
 Johnson, James Allan
 Joslin, Wilfred Lawrie
 Krpan, Ivan
 Lane, Wesley Earl
 Layton, Colin Frederick
 Little, Herbert George
 Love, Edwin Philip
 McBain, Allen Ross (British Fleet Air Arm)
 McClary, Norman Edward (engineers)
 McFarland, Harold Douglas
 McPherson, John Donald Perrin (engineers)
 Mann, Aaron Williamson
 Martin, Raleigh Lloyd (U.S. Navy)
 Martin, William Erratt
 Mazuryk, Walter
 Northey, Joseph Lawrence
 Peters, Thomas Walker
 Purvis, Stuart Somerville
 Quigley, John James
 Rae, John McQueen (writer)
 Snell, Maurice Lynn
 Soley, Robert Lyall
 Stollery, Charles Alexander (engineers)
 Walford, Robert Gordon (engineers)
 Wedman, Leslie Daniel
 Winter, Lawrence Norman Percival

Army

Anderson, Byron J. (engineers)
 Barber, Ivan Esley (ordnance)
 Bate, John Bruce (engineers)
 Belyea, Albert Franklin
 Bishop, Ross Porter (artillery)
 Blackmore, Robert Valentine
 Bookhalter, Herschal
 Buckwold, Allan Kivan (dental)
 Burge, Charles William McKay
 Cameron, William Alexander (artillery)
 Campbell, Donald Kilgour (engineers)
 Casault, Joseph McGill (engineers)
 Caudwell, Joan Melbourne (CWAC)
 Christensen, Hans Frederick (medical)
 Conrov, Wilfred Allen (medical)
 Cooper, Ralph Blain
 Craig, Cauldwell Gardner (medical)
 Crozman, Howard deLong
 deHart, John Edward (artillery)
 Dombrowski, Henry Joseph (dental)
 Downey, Alvah Alvin (dental)
 Dutton, Earl Edward
 East, Gordon Byron
 Edwards, Stanley Ewart
 Elliott, Thomas Campbell (ordnance)
 Ellison, Earl Joseph (dental)
 Forbes, James Wendell
 Fuller, Anne Laura (USA medical)
 Galbraith, Robert Pringle (armoured)
 Gardiner, William Lloyd (armoured)
 Garfield, Nettie Carline (medical)
 Gilham, Raymond Edward (medical)
 Gish, Harold Bruce
 Goodison, Ronald Alan (artillery)
 Graham, Thomas (artillery)
 Granger, William James A.
 Gray, Andrew Reid Seymour (dental)
 Gunn, Ian Martin (armoured)
 Hackie, Theodore (dental)
 Hardy, George Evan (artillery)
 Hargrave, Arthur Ralph Carlton (engineers)

Hargrave, Herbert Thomas
(ordnance)
Hargrave, John Huxley (engineers)
Hastie, Frank James (engineers)
Herron, Harold Frederick
Hislop, Richard H. (engineers)
Holmes, Neil Devlin (armoured)
Jensen, Harry (ordnance)
Johnson, Morse Albert
Kendrick, Frederick Ernest (service
corps)
Kennedy, Gerald Bruce (artillery)
Kirby, William John Cameron
Krasnoff, Bernard (dental)
Lambert, Lucien John (engineers)
Larson, Arlo Juhl
Larson, Burns John
Lesick, Willie George
Little, Walter Carlyle
McCormick, Edward Joseph
McKenzie, Allan Douglas (medical)
McLean, Cedric David (armoured)
McLennan, Jean Alameda (CWAC)
McPherson, James Campbell
(medical)
Moon, John Craig (engineers)
Morrison, Lloyd Fletcher
Murray, James Franklin
Murray, John Randolph
Myers, Charles Vernon
Nozick, Menachem Mendle
(armoured)
O'Donnell, Thomas Robertson
(artillery)
Osberg, Gustav Lawrence
Palleson, Leonard Carl
Patrick, Donald Marvin (medical)
Pattenson, James Tennant (signals)
Payne, Joseph Willard (artillery)
Pickup, Howard Watson (medical)
Poole, George Ernest (engineers)
Riffel, Michael Aloysius
Rogers, Samuel Robert
Rose, Patrick Blair (medical)
Rothe, Frank
Settle, John Robert
Short, Harvey John (dental)
Simpson, Jack Lloyd (engineers)
Slen, Bernard Sydney (artillery)
Smith, Arthur James
Smith, Ian (engineers)
Smith, Lloyd Muir (artillery)
Soley, Richard Otto (infantry)
Stanford, Margaret (CWAC)
Stansfield, Hugh (medical)
Starr, Nathan
Stranatka, John Thomas (artillery)
Stutchbury, Ewart William
Taylor, Thomas Clark (engineers)

Tinkham, Ernest Robert (USA
medical)
Walker, Alvin Earl
Wilkins, Ernest Bertram (engineers)
Williams, Douglas Owen (artillery)
Willoughby, George Ralph
Willson, Bruce Franklin (engineers)
Wiltse, Harrison Lloyd (artillery)
Zowtiak, John

Air Force

Arbuckle, Dougald Sinclair
Ballantyne, James Thorburn
Bolton, Hugh Hobson (pilot navi-
gator)
Colpitts, Dean Alvin
Corbett, Jack Edward
Darrah, Douglas Francis
Duncan, D'Arcy Douglas
England, George Albert
Golden, Albert Adolph
Graham, Findlay George
Gshwendtner, Donald James
Gulliver, Robert Arthur (radio
tech.)
Haun, Glen Robert (instructor)
Hiller, Hubert Harley
Holmes, Raymond Wallace
Ireland, Charles William
Jacobson, Herbert Allan
Johnson, Francis Severin (USA AC)
King, Frederick Edward
Larson, Olaf Peter (educational)
McCracken, Donald Philip
McDonald, Earle George
McDonald, John Alistaire
McFadden, Arthur Donald
McKinnell, Walter Kinnaird
Mahaffy, Charlotte Elizabeth
(medical)
Menzies, Cecil Robert
Merner, Donald Elton Campbell
Noble, Archie Thomas
Pullen, John Herbert
Ritchie, Robinson Lyndhurst W.
Rookwood, Ralph Maurice
Russell, Marjorie Norma (WD)
Semeniuk, William Anton
Sigler, David
Signori, Edro
Simonson, Henry P. (radio, tech.)
Simonson, Simon D. (educational)
Wait, Norman Alexander
Walker, George
Whiting Frank
Wilson, Herbert Scott (aero.
engineer)
Younie, John Hugh

In the Wide Wide World

By G. B. Taylor

SHIRLEY GRAEME
MACDONALD

B.A. 1925; M.A. 1928; LL.B. 1928

In the 1928 Year Book Shirley MacDonald is referred to as "another of the versatile and ubiquitous clan, with a voice like a mountain cataract." Thus he was well qualified for the parts he played while at the University on and off the stage of Convocation Hall. In addition to the direction of all the activities of the Literary Association while president of that body he actively participated in dramatics and is well remembered by his contemporaries for the title part in "Campbell of Kilmhor."

The practice of law did not long occupy Mr. MacDonald. Within four years he was assistant trade commissioner for Canada at Oslo, in Norway. So fully did he enter into the life of that country, even to the extent of learning its language, that the title of Knight of the Order of St. Olav was bestowed on him by King Haakon who praised him as one of the most understanding foreign representatives ever stationed there. Since that time Mr. MacDonald has served Canada's Department of Trade and Commerce in Cuba, Mexico and Peru. The next appointment was to have been full trade commissioner at Panama but a more pressing engagement intervened; Norway's enemies were his enemies so since late 1940 he has been liaison officer between the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Royal Norwegian Air Force at "Little Norway," Toronto. His rank is Flight Lieutenant and his address is 341 Church St., Toronto.

ANDREW CAIRNS

B.Sc. (Agriculture) 1923; M.A.
(Minnesota)

One might well have expected to find that, in the twenty years since he graduated, this Scotchman had secured a corner on oats. That assumption would have been wrong on two counts: it is not oats, but wheat, and although he has won international recognition in connection with that important food he probably does not own a bushel of it. This is how it came about.

After leaving the University of Alberta Mr. Cairns spent three years at the University of Minnesota, dividing his time between agricultural economics and biochemistry. He was then engaged successively by the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Canadian Wheat Pool as a statistician, winding up by representing the Canadian Cooperative movement at Vienna in 1930 and following this by visits to most of the countries of Europe including Russia.

Having thus gained a foothold on the east side of the Atlantic Mr. Cairns rapidly consolidated his position. After a two year connection with the Empire Marketing Board in London, he became, in 1933, Secretary of the International Wheat Advisory Committee and has held that position ever since. It is true that, four years later, he added the post of Secretary of the International Beef Conference and also that, since the war, he has occupied important advisory posts in London and Washington; nevertheless, in essence, the world's bread is his business. He may be addressed in care of the British Embassy at Washington, D.C.

LEONE MCGREGOR
HELLSTEDT

M.D. 1925; *M.S. (Minnesota)* 1927;
Ph.D. (Minnesota) 1929

There was one matriculant into the University of Alberta following the war of 1914-18 who little thought that twenty years later, she would be entirely separated from her friends by having made her home in a neutral country entirely surrounded by belligerents. That was Leone McGregor, who entered on the study of medicine just at the right time to complete her undergraduate studies here. The literally first-class quality of her work in anatomy won her the second-year scholarship, and from then she swept on with distinction to the degree, ruling her class-mates, it is said, "with a rod of iron."

To be a member of the first graduating class in medicine is remarkable; but to be the only woman in that class is most remarkable. However, Leone McGregor was also an able student, and by way of justifying the medical scholarship awarded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Mosher Memorial

Medal in Medicine, she went on to still greater achievements. The record shows that after the usual period as an interne, she proceeded to the University of Minnesota as a Fellow in Pathology, and won her second doctorate. There she made certain investigations in regard to the nature of nephritis for which she became widely known, and her work continues to be quoted as a basis for further studies of this condition. Next came Harvard (Boston City Hospital) where Dr. McGregor was a National Research Fellow and a Harvard Research Fellow in Pathology. Finally she enrolled at Fahr's Institute of Pathology at Hamburg in Germany. The results of these studies can be summarized, all too briefly, by quoting the words of a class-mate writing in the *Medical Alumni Bulletin* of May, 1942: "Leone McGregor did extensive post-graduate research contributing in particular a treatise on the Adrenals that was recognized as being authoritative."

When last heard of, Mrs. Hellstedt was with her husband and two children in Stockholm, Sweden.

Alumni Notes

It has been some time since any news of the local groups appeared in these pages so, since there has been considerable activity on the various "fronts," I shall attempt to summarize it here. First in alphabetical order comes Calgary. There the branch has been re-organized under the presidency of Norman Priestley, '16, aided and abetted by secretary "Jimmy" McMillan, that doughty electrical graduate of '24, and a strong executive committee. The spark that set off the fire was a largely attended

dinner meeting held at Mount Royal College in April and presided over by Betty Mitchell, '24. President Newton and Professor Salter were present as speakers, also the "big chief" of the Association, Guthrie Sanford, '20. The policy of the Branch will naturally be determined by its executive committee, but I believe they fully intend to support the General Association in its most important present task, that of helping to blaze "The New Trail." It is hoped that Calgary alumni who are

not at present in touch with the local officers will remedy this situation in the near future.

Here in Edmonton, George Bryan, '23, '25, took over the branch presidency last January at the Annual Meeting, a dinner held at the Masonic Temple. Dr. Newton responded to the toast to the University proposed in a sparkling little speech by Elsie Gowan, '30. "Alumni Overseas" was ably proposed by Major H. J. Towerton, '13, and replied to "in absentia" by four alumni who had sent airgraphs, namely, Kent Caruthers, '33, Ian Dunlap, '41, Bruce Macdonald, '40, and Bill Murray, '36. Professor Salter spoke briefly regarding the Friends of the University, and Mr. D. E. Cameron, University Librarian, delighted everyone present in his speech of the evening. I hope that Edmonton alumni will not miss the significance of my statement that the branch treasurer is Joan Whitby, '40, 11054 86th Ave. (or Bank of Commerce).

The executive of the Lethbridge local committee which is presided over by Bert Rudd, '23, '25, '35, entertained Dr. Newton and Professor Salter at dinner at the Marquis Hotel in early April. Following this the President and the Editor spoke at a public meeting held in the High School. . . . I believe that the remaining officers are Lillian Dutton, '41 (secretary), Charlotte MacEachern, '34, Isabel Landels, '30, '42, and Reg Salt, '30 (treasurer). When Dr. Sanford was in Lethbridge recently, he sensed a determination to raise the local quota of funds for this publication.

Although alumni members in Medicine Hat have been seriously depleted by enlistments and moves to war industries, the remaining few are gallantly keeping things going. Owing

to other functions, it was not possible to arrange a meeting for Dr. Newton and Professor Salter at the time they visited Calgary and Lethbridge in April. It is hoped that a University speaker will be able to go to Medicine Hat in the autumn. Apparently the energetic officers have "ferreted out" every eligible person there so that I only need to bespeak for them a generous response when these officers go around with the receipt book. J. C. Cuyler who represents Medicine Hat on the Alumni Council has been the moving spirit there, but he has drawn others into the movement, namely, Mayor Lang and Mr. B. F. Souch (who both have real "Varsity" families), Ross Gibson, '30, Elmo Fletcher, '38, Percy Riches, '21, James Williamson, '24, '27. These met with Dr. Sanford recently and made certain recommendations which will be up for discussion by the Executive of the Association before this appears in print.

A welcome visitor in early June was Taylor Evans, '37, '38, who has been in Montreal, first winning a Ph.D. in chemistry at McGill, then lecturing at the Pulp and Paper Research Institute. He is now with the Dominion Rubber Co. (c/o Research Laboratories) at Guelph, Ontario. During the last few years Taylor has been active in helping to "round up" Alberta graduates in the Quebec metropolis. So effective has this work been that he produced and turned over a card index which contained a great deal of information for the records. After it has been completely checked, this will be returned to the remaining executive officers, namely, James (Alex) Morrison, '40, '41 (Ph.D. McGill '43), of 2063 Stanley St., Sheila Morrison, '39, Howard Matheson, '35, and Jack Sylvester, '38. Naturally meetings are

hard to arrange these busy days, but the Montrealers have managed to get together informally several times during the last winter. Certain suggestions with respect to the reorganization of the Montreal Branch will go forward to the Executive soon, but it is hoped that *all* alumni in that centre will make an effort to see that *The New Trail* receives the greatest support possible.

From two friends, C. K. Johns, '25, and George Field, '29, '30, '37, I learn that the Ottawa group meets quite frequently to keep University friendships green and to welcome newcomers to their midst. At the March meeting George raised the question of alumni fees and those present responded nobly. This well illustrates the obvious fact that if all of us (or even a good share of us) will lend a hand, the Association will be able to play its part in keeping *The New Trail* going—and in that connection may I, as an associate editor, remind you of these words from the January editorial: "... the Alumni and friends of the University can bring about any modifications of *The New Trail* that you desire ... we know that it is unnecessary to remind such an audience that only those who have paid the piper have the right to call the tune." I hope the Ottawans will forgive me for using their action as a text. Here are more names of capitol city alumni to add to those mentioned in my last "Notes": Jean Williamson Laidlaw, '26, Alf Leahey, '25, '27, W. S. McDonald, '15, J. M. Manson, '26, '28, Oswald Peck, '31, I. Hlynka, '35, J. W. Lucas, '30, Frank Williams, '27.

There is one move made by the Toronto Branch which I think might well be copied by other groups. Jack Tuck, '32, '35, has been named Registrar. A newcomer to that city will find in the telephone directory a

reference to the University of Alberta Alumni Association followed by his name and number. . . . On May 27 about fifty Toronto graduates gathered for dinner at Wymilwood, Queen's Park. The toastmaster was Frank Noakes, '37, president of the Branch. Dr. Corbett replied to the toast to the University in reminiscent vein. Those present then listened with great interest to President Newton in whose honor the dinner had been arranged. Their only regret was that the length of his address was governed by the time of departure of his train. . . . I believe that the meeting expressed approval of this publication and I hope that this approval will be reiterated in tangible form.

* * *

I was greatly affected by a little incident which happened a few weeks ago. One of our members whom I shall call Mr. X, who had been quite ill, came into my office. He was seventy years old last September, he had served overseas in the First Great War and was now dependent on very slender resources. After we had chatted for a short while, he put a dollar bill in my hand, quietly said, "must do my bit, Geoff," and walked slowly out.

* * *

Now to some personal items. It is strange but true that the habit of reticence which grows strongly on men and women in the services seems also to be prevalent in civilian life. Many of our letters are one sentence affairs beginning, "I beg to enclose," and ending with a kind word for the magazine. Merely to quote names and addresses would be (quite rightly) to incur the editorial frown—so how about some loquacity, even verbosity, next time you write?

From the executive Vice-President of the Kittinger Company Inc., 1893 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, this: "*The*

New Trail revives many fond memories. We have three alumni in Buffalo now. Alva Grant arrived last fall as instructor in English at the Seminary. My daughter is one of her pupils. My brother Jack, '32, is still with us as factory manager of the plant. He is really using his engineering knowledge since we quit making furniture and took to assault boats, aircraft parts, and joiner work for aircraft carriers." The writer is Fred Batson, '21. [We are somewhat puzzled about Miss Grant's year.—Ed.] Naturally Clarence Campbell, '24, '26, of H.Q., No. 4 Canadian Armored Division, C.A.O., can't say much about shop, but he's evidently thinking forwardly: "I feel that any effort made to maintain contact between groups of liberal humanitarians—as I believe most alumni are—will be well worth while when civil mobilization for a better world is required." . . . Flight Officer Dora Newson, '24, '31, Station Hospital, T.T.S., RCAF, St. Thomas, Ontario, says that she and "Swede" Gourlay, '33, are trying to keep up the best U. of A. traditions on their stations. Our meds take a back seat to nobody! . . . T. P. Devlin, '25, his wife (née Ruth Lyness, '26), and family are back in Winnipeg at 286 Oakwood Ave. T.P. is assistant director of the C.N.R. Department of Colonization and Agriculture; he says, "I periodically run across a few of the old graduates. Dr. C. K. Johns, '25, spent a day with me recently on his way west to do some trouble shooting for the War Time Prices and Trade Board. Dr. Anna E. Wilson, '26, '30, is also seen either rushing to the hospital or her office, 303 Medical Arts Building. Bill Grindley and Wilf Malaher, both class mates of mine, are in Winnipeg. Allow me to compliment you on *The New Trail*." . . . F/L George Douglas, '31, writes from No.

5 I.T.S., RCAF, Belleville, Ontario, enclosing a generous contribution. He says, "I note the name of Dean Alvin Colpitts, '32, has not appeared in the Honor Roll. He is a F/O doing pilot selection work by visual link at present in Toronto, his permanent address being Wetaskiwin." Apropos of the Honor Roll, if I mention the difficulty we have in keeping up with changes of *rank* and *address*, I'm sure our service men and women who have not yet formed the habit of sending a card to us will now do so.

From Arvida, P.Q., comes a budget of news and a juicy remittance sent by H. R. Fee, '34. Here's the news: "Dale Madill, '39, is here working with me. He has the Saguenay System protection while I have the System operation. Jack White, '34, is here in the Chemistry lab. of the Aluminum Co. Jim Stafford, '37, was made Electrical Superintendent of the Shawinigan works a couple of years ago. Tommy Taylor, '36, joined the Engineers last year and is now overseas." Thanks for everything, H.R.F.! In accordance with your suggestion the person to whom fees should be sent (except in centres where organized groups exist) is:

W. E. Bowser, Treasurer,
U. of A. Alumni Association,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

B. J. Hawkey, '36, uses the letterhead, "Orpheum Theatre, Fernie, B.C.," to send tangible good wishes. . . . Hon. Capt. Morse Johnson, '37, padre of the 3rd Bn. Edmonton Fusiliers, writes helpfully: "Bill Parlee, '30, '32, and Wilbur Bowker, '30, '32, are in the mess here. Kenneth McKenzie, '38, '39, was attached to the unit but is now at Pacific command H.Q. Have heard from Wesley Elford, '37, that he was on his way to British Guiana to work for the Mc-

Kenzie Bauxite Co. there." . . My apologies to Alfreda Skenfield, '38, for an error in the January issue. Apropos of her work for the Children's Aid Society in Peterborough, Ontario, she says, "I am mentioned as a gun inspector, but this society goes in more for baby carriages than gun carriages." Miss Skenfield kindly furnishes the following notes: "Beth Zinken, '39, now with the National Film Board, Ottawa; Frieda Funk, '39, RCAF(W.D.); Barbara Conrod, '39, Canadian General Electric Co., Peterborough; Esther Rabkin, '35, with the Communications branch of the army, address, 625 Dominion Square Bldg., Montreal; Nora Brown, '34, has left Peterborough—is now in the USA, I believe." . . [Can anyone supply Miss Brown's address?—Ed.] Credit O. J. Walker Jr., '40, '42, with a clean hit—"John Ilesley notwithstanding," he says; also: "*The New Trail* makes one feel that our ties with the University are not entirely severed by

graduation. I am a shift supervisor on the High Explosive line of St. Maurice Chemicals." The address at the top of this letter is 40 8th St., Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. . . My last note concerns a graduate of 1942 who has packed a great deal of life into one year. He is Sub-Lieutenant (E) Gunder Osberg, RCNVR. Not content with the hectic action one encounters on the Murmansk convoy route, he contrived to be torpedoed on his way back to Canada. This explained the "civvy" clothes which he wore on his visit to the office recently—and also the mark of active service plainly written on his face. I felt very humble in his presence.

* * *

In closing, may I say a warm "Thank you" for all the friendly words of appreciation that have come in, and, like *Oliver Twist*, ask for more.

Sincerely yours,

GEOFF.

The Class Gift of 1943

The class gift of the Class of 1943 consists of forty-two reproductions of early photographs of Alberta from the collection of Mr. Ernest Brown. Of these, twenty-five were actually bought by the class, but although the cost of the excellent printing and mounting could hardly have been covered by the purchase price, Mr. Brown was so exceedingly generous as to add seven other reproductions some of which, he said, were "too valuable to sell"! Altogether, they make a very appropriate and valuable gift to the University.

It will be understood that, by and large, no such thing as private photography existed before 1904. At that time there were only three commercial

photographers in the West, one in Winnipeg, one in Calgary, and one in Vancouver. Mr. Brown bought out the negatives of Alberta photographers, but the Manitoba and British Columbia collections have perished by fire. Mr. Brown's 150,000 negatives are therefore not only extremely valuable by reason of their number, but they are also the only considerable collection of Western photographs in existence. The Senior Class in making this gift to the University did so in the hope that their gesture would do something toward making official preservation of the whole lot possible. What is obviously needed is a Public Archives in Alberta to buy and preserve as safe as possible

from fire and other hazards all such important records of the life of the pioneers in this province.

Mr. Brown has not only bought and collected and photographed; he has also gone to extreme care in getting exact historical details to accompany his prints. Nobody in Alberta, surely, has such a huge fund of local antiquarian lore. Such men leave the future under a heavy debt—and such men are neglected by the present. Such is the way of the world.

It was difficult for those who made the selection of the thirty-five photographs to reach decisions. To choose thirty-five out of the wealth of 150,000 negatives! It was a heart-breaking task. Nevertheless, there is not one of the reproductions in the class gift that anyone would prefer to omit—and the public that does not know the thousands of others will therefore not be inclined to cavil. As the old proverb has it, "What the eye don't see, the heart won't grieve."

It should be said at once that this collection is protected by copyright. And the University has responded to Mr. Brown's generosity by placing in his hands the following letter:

"In accepting reproductions of your photographs as a class gift from the graduating class of 1943, the University undertakes to use every precaution to protect your copyright."

This letter is signed by the President, the Dean of the Arts Faculty, the Director of Extension, and the Librarian. Since Mr. Brown has permitted the printing of two of the photographs in *The New Trail*, it may be as well to point out what is implied in copyright protection. Naturally, any type or form of copying in whole or in part without the owner's consent is forbidden; but it is also forbidden to make imitations or colourable reproductions which,

though not actually facsimiles, are based upon these photographs or derived from them. In cases recently tried, damages have been awarded for crayon reproductions of parts of photographs and for similar infringements.

The class gift has many interesting photographs of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Lloydminster, Vegreville, Medicine Hat, Pincher Creek, Fort MacLeod and other towns in the nineties and nineteen hundreds, as well as pictures of fur-buying, farming, mining, etc., in early days. There are photographs of Sitting Bull and Crowfoot, of Indian encampments, horse and dog travois, Red River carts, as well as splendid views of sod and log houses that give an insight into the life of the pioneers. Two photographs show Anthracite City and Silver City, now ghost towns if they exist at all, where hopes for the future ran high and the supplies of ore were supposed to be rich and inexhaustible. One view of a sod house, with a sod lean-to for cattle, shows in the forefront a large pile of buffalo skulls, suggesting that clearing land in the early days in some parts included the chore of picking not rocks, but bones. Actually, however, buffalo skulls were a source of income to early settlers because of their lime content. The picture of Lord and Lady Aberdeen on the Edmonton ferry calls for a smile from the supercilious modern, but there can be no doubt of its historical interest; while Governor Bulyea holding the golden spike at the "end of steel" at the C.N.R. depot reminds us of a beautiful essay by the late Dr. Broadus about the Edmonton to which he came as a pioneer professor in 1908.

The New Trail would like to reproduce many of these photographs, but like these other pioneers, we must

do what we can and "whistle o'er the lave o' it." One of those selected for future publication shows the Big House, an amazing *tour de force* in log construction, originally built inside the stockade of Fort Edmonton about 1821. "The original structure was even more pretentious than the one here shown. Sixty by seventy feet are given as the dimensions. It was three stories in height, built of logs carefully dove-tailed, and whipsawed lumber. An imposing balcony was built along its east and west sides. There were sixteen rooms and four fire-places. It contained a very large, grotesquely, even hideously, decorated ball-room, a description of which has been left by the artist Paul Kane, who visited Edmonton in 1846. . . . When Richard Hardisty became factor in 1868-70 he had the house taken to pieces and used the same logs for construction of the house outside the stockade of the Fort, as seen in the picture. The building, completed in 1874, was two and one half stories in height. The conservatory was added in 1882." This house, known as "The Big House" from Winnipeg to Victoria, stood on the site of the present Parliament Building. It burned down in 1906, mysteriously and conveniently, disencumbering the desired site.

The other photograph which we shall print in a later issue, shows a "tracking" scene on the Athabaska River which proves that, if not blood and tears, certainly sweat went

into the building of the West. It is a timely picture in these days of the Alaska Highway when the North is being bull-dozed and pulverized to serve the will of men and when power machinery can be somersaulted thousands of miles by air. In the olden time, within living memory, every ounce of freight that was brought west was hard graft, worth a hundred times its weight in human energy and toil. This picture, like so many others in the collection, could well serve as a homily on our debt to the old-timers.

Their spirit is well suggested in a photograph of Lloydminster in 1904. All that appears is a few log houses, some actually under construction, and two saddle horses. In the foreground is a low log cabin with one window and one door. Over the window is a sign, "LLOYDMINSTER Hair Dressing Shaving & Bath Room." Beside the door is another sign, "Tobaccos Cigars Cigarettes & Pipes of the Best Quality." But along the roof edge is still another and a larger sign, "TEMPORARY PREMISES." Temporary premises! *The New Trail* would like to hoist the same sign to its masthead. The University might well hoist it. The world would do well to adopt it, for it is the spirit of pioneers that achieves, and only the future is important.

The Class of 1943 is on every count to be congratulated on its choice of a gift.





Gratefully yours - - -

I should like to say a general Thank You to those graduates who completed and returned our questionnaire on "student guidance". We should have been pleased to have the views of all graduates on this important subject, but obviously the number of replies would have been too great for our special committee to study in a reasonable length of time. Therefore we resorted to a sampling method in distributing the questionnaires.

Doubtless you remember the Freshman Committee, which for more than two decades has faithfully tried to get students off on the right foot in their university careers. Questionings from within the Committee itself led this year to the special duty in which many alumni had a part. Already 320 questionnaires have been returned to us, and they are still dribbling in from overseas. Most of them have been completed with thoughtful care. The wholesome interest in and affection for the University thus displayed is very encouraging. I also appreciate highly the personal good wishes expressed by many graduates. Again, thank you.

ROBERT NEWTON

